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New taxa of Platerodrilini (Coleoptera: Lycidae)

Новые таксоны Platerodrilini (Coleoptera: Lycidae)

Sergey V. Kazantsev
С.В. Казанцев

Insect Centre, Donetskaya 13–326, Moscow 109651, Russia.
Инсект-центр, ул. Донецкая 13–326, Москва 109651, Россия, e-mail: kazantss@mail.ru

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Coleoptera, Lycidae, новый род, новые виды, новые комбинации, таксономия, Ориентальный регион.

ABSTRACT. A new platerodriline genus, *Platrilus* **gen.n.**, and four new species, *Platerodrilus svetae*, *P. grootaerti*, *P. holynskae* and *P. strbai* **spp.n.**, are described from Southeast Asia. Poorly known *Platerodrilus apicalis* Pic, *P. curtus* Pic, *P. indicus* Wittmer, *P. paradoxus* (Mjøberg), *Platerodriloplesius bicolor* Wittmer and *P. borneensis* Wittmer are illustrated. *Platerodrilus crassicornis* Pic and *P. hirtus* Wittmer are transferred to genus *Platrilus* **gen.n**. A complete checklist of species of the genera *Macrolibnetis* Pic, *Platerodrilus* Pic, *Platerodriloplesius* Wittmer and *Platrilus* **gen.n.** is provided.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Из Юго-восточной Азии описывается новый род Platerodrilini, *Platrilus* **gen.n.**, и четыре новых вида: *Platerodrilus svetae*, *P. grootaerti*, *P. holynskae* и *P. strbai* **spp.n.** Приводятся иллюстрации малоизвестных *Platerodrilus apicalis* Pic, *P. curtus* Pic, *P. indicus* Wittmer, *P. paradoxus* (Mjøberg), *Platerodriloplesius bicolor* Wittmer и *P. borneensis* Wittmer. *Platerodrilus crassicornis* Pic и *P. hirtus* Wittmer переносятся в род *Platrilus* **gen.n**. Приводится полный список видов родов *Macrolibnetis* Pic, *Platerodrilus* Pic, *Platerodriloplesius* Wittmer и *Platrilus* **gen.n.**

Introduction

The oriental genus *Platerodrilus* Pic, 1921 belongs in Platerodrilini, one of the lycid lineages characterized by 'neotenic' females, i.e. by females not undergoing pupation stage, but transforming into mature adults following a regular moult. Unlike other such genera, however, *Platerodrilus* is the one where this phenomenon is not just hypothetically presumed, but actually documented [Mjøberg, 1925; Wong, 1996]. Although *Platerodrilus* has been receiving sufficient attention recently [e.g., Ng & Yong, 1991; Kazantsev, 1991, 2003; Wong, 1995, 1996; Bocáková, 2001], a formal revision of the genus has not yet been carried out and the necessity of continuing with studies of these insects, in terms of their systematics, biology, and alpha taxonomy, is fairly obvious.

A possibility to examine material collected recently allows making another contribution to the knowledge of this group of lycids. Presented below are descriptions of new taxa, four new *Platerodrilus* species and a new genus. Several poorly known *Platerodrilus* and *Platerodriloplesius* Wittmer, 1941 species are illustrated.

The following abbreviations are used in this paper: ICM — Insect Center, Moscow; IRSN — Institut Royal de Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles, NHMB — Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel.

Material and Methods

The material studied was pinned or glued on cardboard rectangles or triangles. For more detailed examination some specimens of most of the species were relaxed in water, then, for approximately 24 hours, in 10% KOH of room temperature. Certain KOH treated parts of the body, including the aedeagi, were placed in microvials with glycerin.

The redescription of *Platerodrilus* is based on a KOH treated type specimen of *P. svetae* **sp.n.**, as only one specimen of *P. sinuatus* Pic, 1921, the type species of the genus, was available, on the one hand, and the external morphological differences between these two taxa appeared to be minimal, on the other.

Taxonomy

Platerodrilus Pic, 1921

Platerodrilus Pic, 1921: 13
type species: *Platerodrilus sinuatus* Pic, 1921
= *Duliticola* Mjøberg, 1925: 133 type species: *Duliticola paradoxa* Mjøberg, 1925

REDESCRIPTION. **Adult male**. Alate, relatively small, typically 7 to 15 mm in length, elongate, moderately flattened. Head transverse, almost rectangular (Figs 1–2). Fastigium right-angled (Fig. 3). Tentorium represented by posterior pits and a pair of minute ventral arms (Figs 1, 3); dorsal tentorial maculae absent (Fig. 2). Labrum transverse, sclerotized, totally exposed and separate from (Fig. 1). Eyes small, lateral, spherical (Figs 1–2). Mandibles prominent, feebly bent inwards, broadly separated at base (Figs 1–2). Maxillary palps slender, 4–segmented, with ultimate palpomere elongate and pointed distally (Fig. 1). Labial palps slender, 3–segmented, pointed distally, prementum undivided, mentum inconspicuous (Fig. 1). Gula long, gular sutures separated (Fig. 1). Antennal sockets small, narrowly separated (Fig. 2). Antenna 11–segmented, relatively long, with antennomeres 4–11 often somewhat flattened; scapus relatively small, pedicel and antennomere 3 short, subequal in length; antennomere 4 longer and wider than antennomeres 2 and 3 combined (Fig. 4); antennal pubescence short and decumbent.

Pronotum transverse, trapezoidal, with swollen lateral margins, inconspicuous median elevation at central third and furrow at basal third; posterior angles sharp (Fig. 5). Prosternum short, concave anteriorly, with prominent furca (Fig. 5). Mesothoracic spiracles elongate, extending beyond coxal limits (Fig. 5). Mesonotal scutellum square, broadly attaining to anterior margin of mesonotum; postnotal plate large (Fig. 6). Mesoventrite narrow, concave anteriorly; mesepimeron elongate, nearly as long as mesepisternum (Fig. 5). Elytra elongate, with four conspicuous longitudinal costae, second and fourth almost attaining to elytral apex, and alveolate interstices. Metanotum transverse, with straight scuto-scutellar ridge; intrascutal ridge inconspicuous, emerging above middle of scutum; scutellum with median suture (Fig. 7). Metaventrite elongate; discrimen (metasternal suture) incomplete, occupying posterior third (Fig. 5). Metendosternite small, with small lateral arms and transverse sutures (Fig. 8). Metathoracic wing with elongate anal cell; wedge cell absent; vestigial cu–a brace above Cu veins fork; Cu veins approaching, but not connected to M vein (Fig. 9).

Pro- and mesocoxae elongate; metacoxae approximate (Fig. 5). Legs narrow; trochanters elongate, sub-cylindrical, semi-obliquely connected to femora; femora and tibiae flattened, tibial spurs present; tarsomeres 1–4 narrow, tarsomeres 1–2 without plantar pads, tarsomere 3 with small distal plantar pad; tarsomere 4 lobed and provided with plantar pad; all claws simple (Fig. 10). Abdominal spiracles located dorsally on membrane near lateral edge of sternite. Paraproct separated from tergite 9, medially undivided (Fig. 11), spiculum gastrale long (Fig. 12).

Aedeagus symmetric, with elongate parameres and narrow curved median lobe; phallobase without median suture, with conspicuous median distal incision (Figs 13–18, 20–23, 25–30).

Adult female. Similar to larva, but body yellowish, not sclerotized, 60–80 mm in total length [Mjøberg, 1925; Wong, 1996].

BIOLOGY. Not much is known about the life cycle of *Platerodrilus*, except that in its two species, *P. paradoxus* (Mjøberg, 1925) and *P. hoiseni* (Wong, 1996), adult females have been documented to skip the pupation stage [Mjøberg, 1925; Wong, 1996]. The life history of males that are ca. 10 times shorter (and much more than that smaller) than females remains a complete mystery, their larvae still to be discovered.

DIAGNOSIS. *Platerodrilus* differs from *Platrilus* **gen.n.** by the elongate parameres and long and curved median lobe of the aedeagus (Figs 13–18, 20–23, 25–30); it differs from *Platerodriloplesius* by filiform or dentate, but not flabellate antennae (Figs 19, 24).

At a first glance, the aedeagal structure seems to divide *Platerodrilus* into two groups, one with little-sclerotized parameral appendages and proximal inward-directed parameral bulges (Figs 15–18, 22–28), the other with more or less uniformly sclerotized parameres provided with conspicuous teeth, but lacking proximal bulges (Figs 13–14, 20–21, 25–26, 29–30). The first group includes *P. sinuatus*, the type species of *Platerodrilus*, the second — *P. paradoxus*, the type species of *Duliticola.* However, the little-sclerotized parameral appendages of the first group are also dentate on their inner margin, and there are forms that have little-sclerotized parameral appendages and no proximal bulges. On the other hand, the only two *Platerodrilus* larvae associated with adults, *P. hoiseni* and *P. paradoxus*, belong, the former, to the first group and, the latter, to the second. The fact that they display actually no difference to speak of also testifies to uniting these taxa in a single genus.

DISTRIBUTION. *Platerodrilus* is known from the Great Sunda Islands (Kalimantan, Java and Sumatra), the Philippines, Malay Peninsula, Indochina (Vietnam, Cambodia and Thailand) and the Eastern Himalayas (Nepal and Northeastern India).

Platerodrilus svetae Kazantsev **sp.n.**
Figs 1–14

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, N Borneo, Kinabalu, 1500–1700 m, 19.VI.1995, S. Kazantsev leg. (ICM); paratype, ♂, same label; paratype, ♂, E Malaysia, Sabah, Banjaran Crocker Mts, Gunung Alab peak, 1650–1800 m, 30.IV-28.V.1996, M. Strba & R. Hergovits leg.; paratype, ♂, E Malaysia, Sabah, Mt. Kinabalu, 1600–1700 m, 16–30.VII.2002, S. Kurbatov & S. Zimina leg.; paratype, ♂, E Malaysia, Sabah, km 52 Rd. Kota-Kinabalu — Tambunan, 1700–1800 m, 3–8.VIII.2002, S. Kurbatov & S. Zimina leg. (ICM).

DESCRIPTION. **Male**. Dark brown; elytral proximal half testaceous.

Eyes small (interocular distance ca. 3 times greater than eye radius) (Fig. 2). Antennae attaining to elytral middle, with antennomeres 4 to 11 sub-cylindrical, antennomere 3 wider than long, 0.7 times shorter than pedicel (antennomere 2) and ca. 4 times shorter than antennomere 4 (Fig. 4).

Pronotum transverse, almost twice as wide as long, trapezoidal, bisinuate basally, glabrous, with conspicuous rounded anterior and minute acute posterior angles (Fig. 5). Scutellum (postnotal plate of mesonotal scutellum) elongate, triangular, rounded at apex (Fig. 6).

Elytra long, 3.6 times as long as wide at humeri, widest at two thirds, with alveolate interstices and double pubescence, shorter decumbent and longer semi-erect.

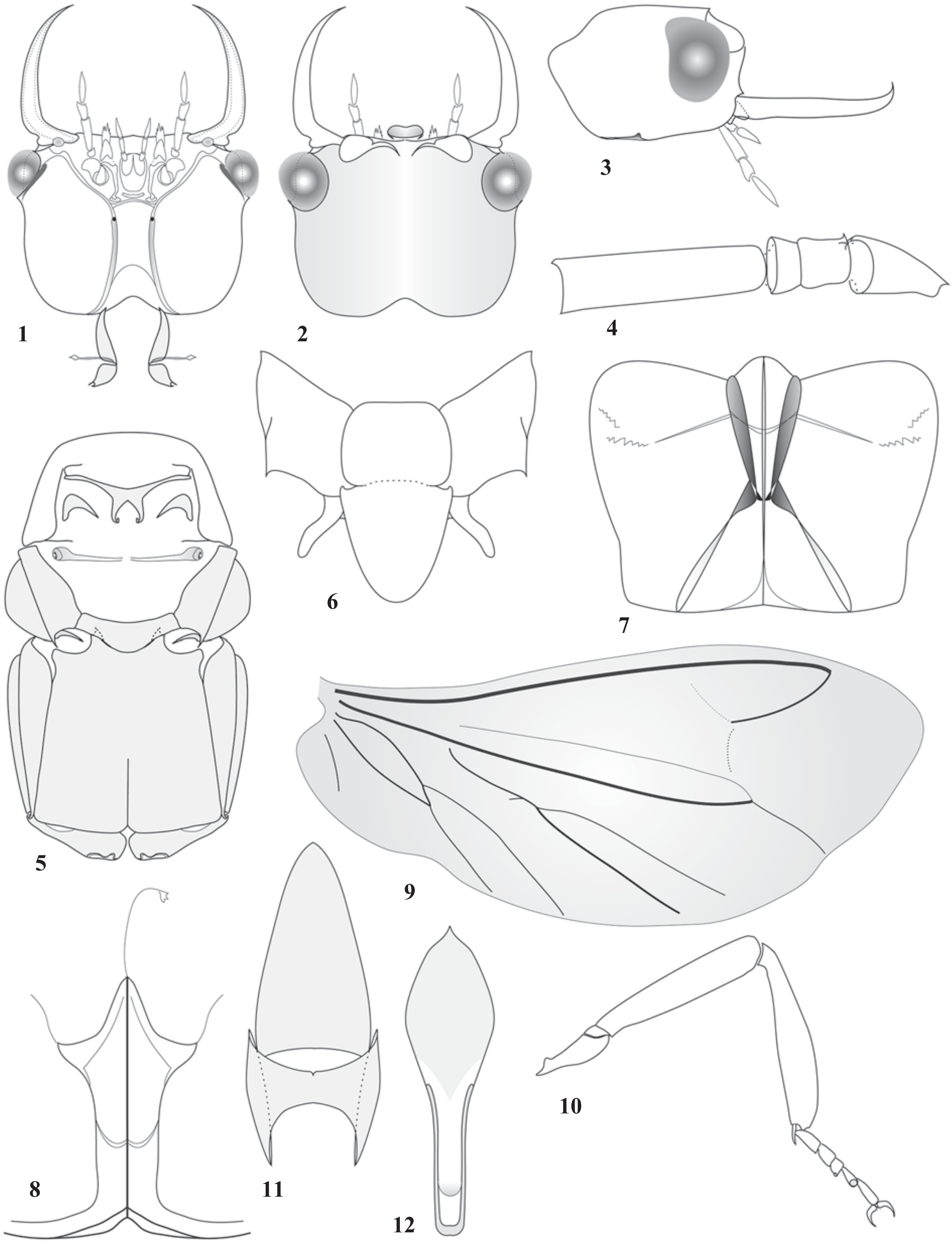
Aedeagus with relatively short and moderately curved median lobe (Figs 13–14).

Length: 9.2–9.3 mm. Width (humerally): 2.2–2.3 mm.

Female. Unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. *P. svetae* **sp.n.** is named after my friend, Moscow entomologist Sveta Zimina who, together with Sergey Kurbatov, collected two specimens of the type series.

DIAGNOSIS. *P. svetae* **sp.n.** is easily distinguished from *P. apicalis* Pic, 1938 and *P. strbai* **sp.n.**, the other two Bornean species of the genus with black elytral apices, by the smaller size, greater black part of elytra, almost half, and by the structure of the aedeagus, with shorter and less curved median lobe (Figs 13–14).



Figs 1–12. Details of *Platerodrilus svetae* **sp.n.**, paratype male: 1–3 — head; 4 — antennomeres 1–4; 5 — thorax; 6 — mesonotum; 7 — metanotum; 8 — metendosternite; 9 — metathoracic wing; 10 — middle leg; 11 — terminal abdominal tergites; 12 — terminal abdominal sternite; 1, 4, 5, 8, 12 — ventral view; 2, 6, 7, 9, 11 — dorsal view; 3 — lateral view.

Рис. 1–12. Детали строения *Platerodrilus svetae* **sp.n.**, паратип, самец: 1–3 — голова; 4 —антенномеры 1–4; 5 — торакс; 6 — мезонотум; 7 — метанотум; 8 — метэндостернит; 9 — заднее крыло; 10 — средняя нога; 11 — вершинные тергиты брюшка; 12 — вершинный стернит брюшка; 1, 4, 5, 8, 12 — снизу; 2, 6, 7, 9, 11 — сверху; 3 — сбоку.

Platerodrilus grootaerti Kazantsev **sp.n.** (Figs 15–16)

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Thailand (Loei), Na Haeo (Bio station), Malaise trap, 27.III-03.IV.2001, Constant & Grootaert leg. (IRSN); paratype, ♂, Thailand, Loei, Na Haeo, 6–13.VIII.1999, P. Grootaert leg.; paratypes, 2 ♂♂, Thailand, Loei, Na Haeo, 31.V-6.VI.1999, P. Grootaert leg.; paratype, ♂, Cambodia, Siem Reap, Angor Thom, net cathing, 2.VI-31.VII.2003, D.R. Jump leg. [IG 30.192] (ICM and IRSN).

DESCRIPTION. **Male**. Dark brown; head, scapus proximally, pedicel, pronotum, prosternum, mesoventrite, mesepisternum, scutellum, elytra except humerally, coxae, trochanters and femora proximally testaceous.

Eyes small (interocular distance ca. 4 times greater than eye radius). Antennae reaching over elytral middle, tapering distally, antennomeres 4 to 11 sub-cylindrical, antennomeres 2 and 3 subequal in length and conspicuously wider than long, with antennomere 3 ca. 5 times shorter than antennomere 4.

Pronotum transverse, 1.8 times as wide as long, almost rectangular, bisinuate basally, glabrous, with conspicuous anterior and minute acute posterior angles. Scutellum (postnotal plate of mesonotal scutellum) elongate, parallel-sided, straight at apex.

Elytra moderately long, 3 times as long as wide at humeri, almost parallel-sided, with double rows of cells in interstices and uniform semi-erect pubescence.

Aedeagus with relatively short parameres, roundish parameral base and curved narrow median lobe (Figs 15–16).

Length: 7.2–8.5 mm. Width (humerally): 2.0–2.5 mm.

Female. Unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. *P. grootaerti* **sp.n.** is named after Dr. P. Grootaert who collected most specimens of the type series.

DIAGNOSIS. *P. grootaerti* **sp.n.** is easily distinguished from all the congenerics by the coloration and structure of the aedeagus, with shorter parameres, roundish parameral base and more curved median lobe (Figs 15–16).

Platerodrilus holynskae Kazantsev **sp.n.** Figs 17–18

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Tonkin, Ninh Binh, Cuc-Phuong N.P., 3.VIII.2002, M. Holyńska leg. (ICM); paratype, ♂, Vietnam, 50 m NO Thai Nguen, mountains, 300 m, 27.VII.1963, O. Kabakov leg.; paratype, ♂, "Tonkin" (ICM).

DESCRIPTION. **Male**. Testaceous; antennae except antennomeres 1–3, metapleuron, legs, except trochanters and proximal parts of femora and tibiae, and abdominal ventrites 1–7 laterally dark brown.

Eyes small (interocular distance 5 times greater than eye radius). Antennae tapering distally, not attaining to elytral middle, antennomeres 4 to 11 sub-cylindrical, antennomeres 2 and 3 subequal in length and wider than long, with antennomere 3 ca. 2.5 times shorter than antennomere 4.

Pronotum transverse, 1.75 times as wide as long, trapezoidal, with convex sides, bisinuate basally, glabrous, with blunt anterior and prominent acute posterior angles. Scutellum elongate, triangular, rounded at apex.

Elytra moderately long, 2.75 times as long as wide at humeri, widest at three fourths, finely punctate in interstices, with uniform semi-erect pubescence.

Aedeagus with elongate parameral basis and very long curved median lobe (Figs 17–18).

Length: 8.4–9.8 mm. Width (humerally): 2.4–2.9 mm.

Female. Unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. *P. holynskae* **sp.n.** is named after Ms. M. Holyńska who collected one of the specimens of the type series.

DIAGNOSIS. *P. holynskae* **sp.n.** is readily distinguished by the coloration and by the very long median lobe and elongate parameral basis of the aedeagus (Figs 17–18).

In the paratype from "Tonkin" the head, scutellum and pronotal disk are dark brown.

Platerodrilus strbai Kazantsev **sp.n.** Figs 19–21

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, [E] Malaysia, Sabah, Banjaran Crocker Mts, Gunung Alab peak, 1650–1800 m, 10.V.1996, M. Štrba & R. Hergovits leg. (ICM).

DESCRIPTION. **Male**. Black; elytra, except oblique black distal three tenths testaceous.

Eyes small (interocular distance 3.4 times greater than eye radius). Antennae reaching over elytral middle, antennomeres 4 to 11 conspicuously widened, antennomeres 2 and 3 conspicuously wider than long, antennomere 3 about 2.5 times longer than antennomere 2 and ca. 3 times shorter than antennomere 4 (Fig. 19).

Pronotum transverse, 1.75 times wider than long, bisinuate basally, slightly convex anteriorly, with blunt anterior and acute posterior angles. Scutellum elongate, triangular, straight at apex.

Elytra long, 2.8 times as long as wide at humeri, widest at two thirds, finely alveolate and densely pubescent.

Aedeagus with relatively short parameres and median lobe; parameres with large distal dents (Figs 20–21).

Length: 15.2 mm. Width (humerally): 4.5 mm.

Female. Unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. *P. strbai* **sp.n.** is named after Mr. M. Štrba who together with Mr. R. Hergovitz collected the unique type specimen of the new species.

DIAGNOSIS. *P. strbai* **sp.n.** is easily distinguished from *P. apicalis* and *P. svetae* **sp.n.**, the other two Bornean species of the genus with black elytral apices, by the greater size, broad antennomeres 3–11 (Fig. 19), oblique distal black spot on the elytra and by the structure of the aedeagus, with relatively short median lobe and parameres, the latter provided with large distal dents (Figs 20–21).

Platerodrilus apicalis Pic, 1938 Figs 22–23

Platerodrilus apicalis Pic, 1938: 56

MATERIAL: ♂, Malaysia, Sabah, Banjaran Crocker Mts, Gunung Alab peak, 1650–1800 m, 30.IV–27.V.1996, M. Štrba & R. Hergovits leg. (ICM).

DIAGNOSIS. *P. apicalis* is easily distinguished from somewhat similarly coloured *P. strbai* and *P. svetae* **spp.n.** by the reduced black distal elytral spot and by the longer median lobe and parameres of the aedeagus (Figs 22–23).

DISTRIBUTION. Kalimantan.

Platerodrilus corporaali Pic 1921

Platerodrilus corporaali Pic 1921: 14

MATERIAL: ♂, "Sumatra"; ♂, Sumatra, Soekaranda, Dohrn (NHMB).

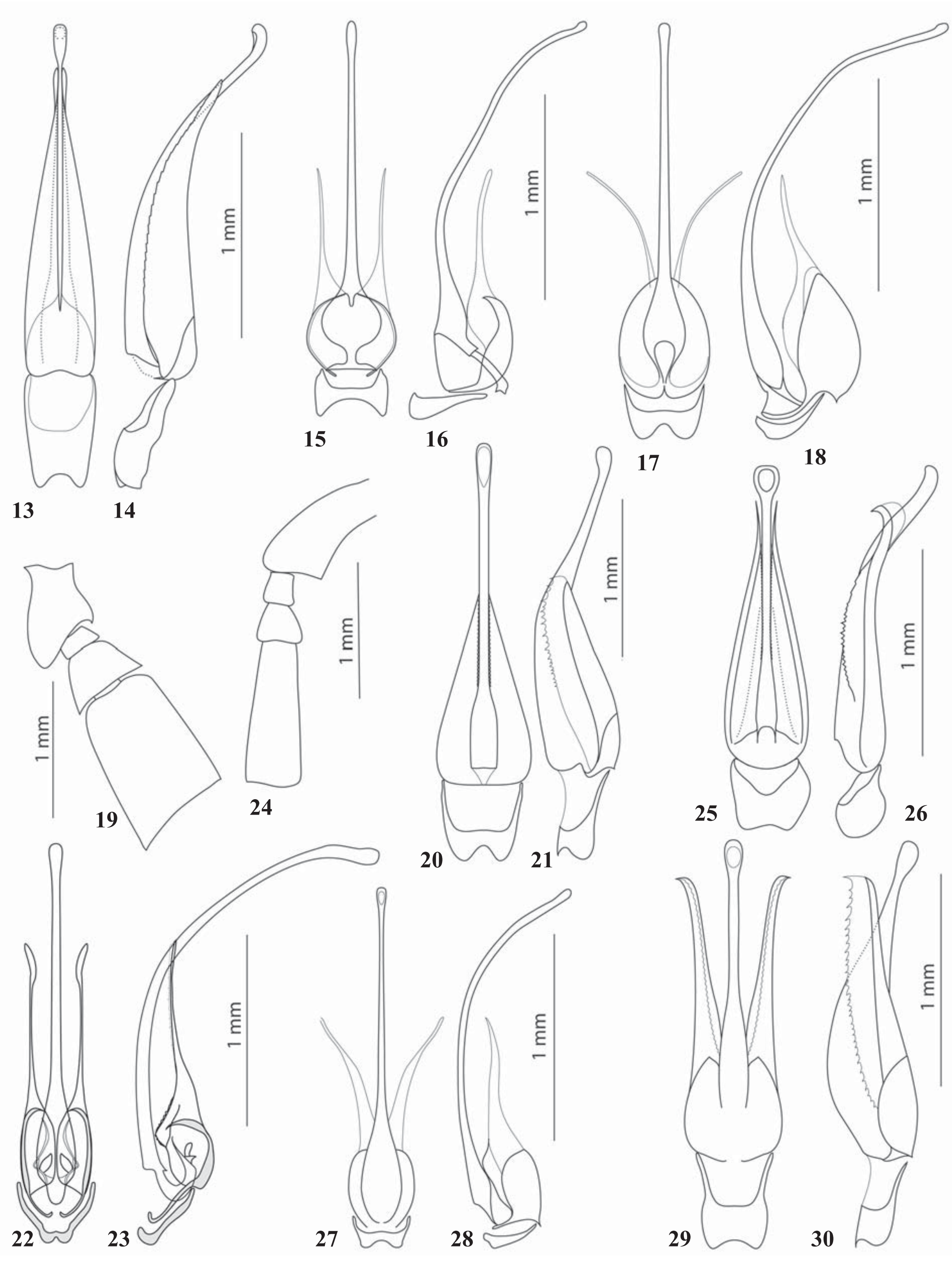
DISTRIBUTION. Sumatra.

Platerodrilus curtus Pic, 1931 Figs 24–26

Platerodrilus curtus Pic, 1931: 97

MATERIAL: ♂, Island Samar, Baker; ♂, Philippines, Island Mindanao, Agko, Mt. Apo, 1000 m, 9.III.1979, Shinji Nagai leg. (NHMB).

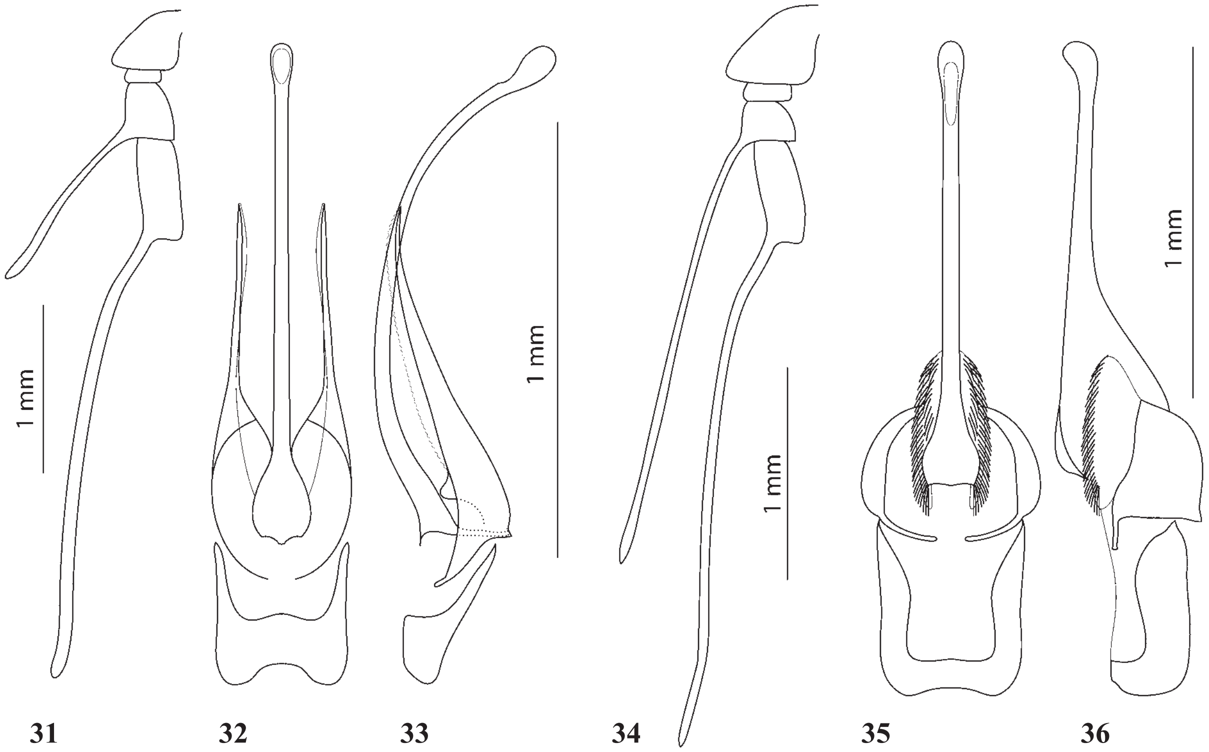
DIAGNOSIS. *P. curtus* differs from congenerics by the short and almost uniformly testaceous body, with only



13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

Figs 13–30. Details of *Platerodrilus* spp.: 13–14 — *P. svetae* **sp.n.**; 15–16 — *P. grootaerti* **sp.n.**; 17–18 — *P. holynskae* **sp.n.**; 19–21 — *P. strbai* **sp.n.**; 22–23 — *P. apicalis*; 24–26 — *P. curtus*; 27–28 — *P. indicus*; 29–30 — *P. paradoxus*; 13–21 — holotypes, males; 13–18, 20–23, 25–30 — aedeagus; 19, 24 — antennomeres 1–4; 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 25, 27, 29 — ventral view; 14, 16, 18, 21, 23, 26, 28, 30 — lateral view; 19, 24 — dorsal view.

Рис. 13–30. Детали строения *Platerodrilus* spp.: 13–14 — *P. svetae* **sp.n.**; 15–16 — *P. grootaerti* **sp.n.**; 17–18 — *P. holynskae* **sp.n.**; 19–21 — *P. strbai* **sp.n.**; 22–23 — *P. apicalis*; 24–26 — *P. curtus*; 27–28 — *P. indicus*; 29–30 — *P. paradoxus*; 13–21 — голотипы, самцы; 13–18, 20–23, 25–30 — эдеагус; 19, 24 — антенномеры 1–4; 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 25, 27, 29 — снизу; 14, 16, 18, 21, 23, 26, 28, 30 — сверху; 19, 24 — сбоку.



Figs 31–36. Details of *Platerodriloplesius* and *Platrilus* **gen.n.** spp.: 31–33 — *Platerodriloplesius bicolor*; 34 — *P. borneensis*; 35–36 — *Platrilus hirtus*; 34 — holotype, male; 31–33, 35–36 — paratypes, males; 32–33, 35–36 — aedeagus; 31, 34 — antennomeres 1–4; 32, 35 — ventral view; 31, 34 — dorsal view; 33, 36 — lateral view.

Рис. 31–36. Детали строения *Platerodriloplesius* и *Platrilus* **gen.n.** spp.: 31–33 — *Platerodriloplesius bicolor*; 34 — *P. borneensis*; 35–36 — *Platrilus hirtus*; 34 — голотип, самец; 31–33, 35–36 — паратипы, самцы; 32–33, 35–36 — эдеагус; 31, 34 — антенномеры 1–4; 32, 35 — снизу; 31, 34 — сверху; 33, 36 — сбоку.

antennae, legs, except trochanters and femora proximally, and abdomen dark brown, and by the filiform tapering distally antennae, with relatively long and subequal in length antennomeres 2 and 3 (Fig. 24); aedeagus with feebly curved and distally conspicuously bulged median lobe; parameres distally hooked (Figs 25–26).

DISTRIBUTION. The Philippines: Mindanao, Samar.

Platerodrilus indicus Wittmer, 1966
Figs 27–28

Platerodrilus indicus Wittmer, 1966: 229

MATERIAL: paratype, ♂, Darjeeling, Ghopaldhara, 18.X.1918, N. Stephens (NHMB); ♂♂, E Nepal, Dhankuta Distr., Dharapani, 1000 m, 4.XI.1979, M. Tomokuni (ICM and NHMB).

DISTRIBUTION. Nepal, Northeastern India: Darjeeling.

Platerodrilus paradoxus (Mjøberg, 1925)
Figs 29–30

Duliticola paradoxa Mjøberg, 1925: 134

MATERIAL: ♂, Borneo, Sarawak, Mt. Batu Gading, [1500–3000 feet], IV-V.1924, Mjøberg leg. (ICM).

DISTRIBUTION. N Kalimantan.

Platerodrilus reductus Pic, 1937

Platerodrilus reductus Pic, 1937: 144

MATERIAL: ♂, Java, G. Slamat, IV.1925, Drescher; ♂, Depok, V.1949, C.v. Nidek (NHMB).

DISTRIBUTION. Java.

Platerodrilus rufus Pic, 1924

Platerodrilus rufus Pic, 1924: 2

MATERIAL: ♂, "Tjiboda"; ♂, Java, Preanger, G. Tangkoeban Prahoe, 4000–5000 foet, V.1937, F.C. Drescher (NHMB).

DISTRIBUTION. Java.

Platerodriloplesius Wittmer, 1941

Platerodriloplesius Wittmer, 1941: 196
type species: *Platerodriloplesius bicolor* Wittmer, 1941

DIAGNOSIS. *Platerodriloplesius* Wittmer is differentiated from *Platerodrilus* by the flabellate antennae (Figs 31, 34). This character, although widespread among various lineages of the Lycidae, may be considered an autapomorphy of the two species included in this genus.

DISTRIBUTION. *Platerodriloplesius* is known only from the Philippines and Kalimantan.

Platerodriloplesius bicolor Wittmer, 1941
Figs 31–33

Platerodriloplesius bicolor Wittmer, 1941: 196.

MATERIAL**:** Paratype, ♂, Mindoro, Calapan, 8.II.1916, Boettcher, "*P.* (*Platerodriloplesius*) *bicolor* Wittm., det. W. Wittmer" (Wittmer's manuscript label) (NHMB).

DIAGNOSIS. Black, with reddish-testaceous pronotum.

DISTRIBUTION. The Philippines: Mindoro.

Platerodriloplesius borneensis Wittmer, 1966
Fig. 34

Platerodriloplesius borneensis Wittmer, 1966: 230.

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, E Borneo, 125 m, Tabang, Bengen River, 3.IX.1956, A.M.R. Wegner; "*Platerodriloplesius borneensis* Wittm., det. W. Wittmer" (Wittmer's manuscript label) (NHMB); ♂, N Borneo, Kinabalu, 1500–1700 m, 19.VI.1995, S. Kazantsev leg. (ICM).

DIAGNOSIS. Dark brown; pronotal sides and elytral proximal two thirds testaceous. Apart from coloration is easily distinguished from *P. bicolor* by the shorter antennomere 3 with much longer lamella (Fig. 34).

DISTRIBUTION. Kalimantan.

Platrilus Kazantsev **gen.n.**

type species: *Platerodrilus hirtus* Wittmer, 1938

DIAGNOSIS. *Platrilus* **gen.n.** is differentiated from *Platerodrilus* by the structure of the aedeagus. The reduced parameres, relatively short and straight median lobe, a thick brush of bristles at both sides of the median lobe and proximally robust phallobase (Figs 35–36) are considered to be autapomorphies of the two species included in the new genus.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new genus is derived from "*Platerodrilus"* by deletion of "erod".

DISTRIBUTION. The distribution area of *Platrilus* gen.n. is confined to Java and Sumatra.

The following species are included in *Platrilus* **gen.n.**:

Platrilus hirtus (Wittmer, 1938), **comb.n.**
Figs 35–36

Platerodrilus hirtus Wittmer, 1938: 36

MATERIAL: Paratype, ♂, Java, Preanger, G. Tangkoeban Prahoe, 4000–5000 foet, 1–11.I.1930, F.C. Drescher, "Paratype" (red label) (NHMB); ♂, W Java, Gedeh, Tjisarola, Panggerango, 1300 m, 17.VII.1932, M.A. Lieftinck; ♂, Java, Preanger, G. Patoeha, 5000 foet, XI.1936, F.C. Drescher (NHMB).

DISTRIBUTION. Java.

Platrilus crassicornis (Pic, 1923), **comb.n.**

Platerodrilus crassicornis Pic, 1923: 73

MATERIAL: ♂, Java, G. Raoeng, "Bajoekidoel", 450–700 m, 12.XI.1931, F.C. Drescher, "*Platerodrilus crassicornis* Pic, det. W. Wittmer" (Wittmer's manuscript label) (NHMB).

DIAGNOSIS. Similar to *P. hirtus*, but the elytral distal half black and the median lobe of the aedeagus somewhat shorter.

DISTRIBUTION. Sumatra and Java.

The genera *Macrolibnetes, Platerodrilus*, *Platerodriloplesius* and *Platrilus* **gen.n.** include the following taxa:

Macrolibnetis Pic, 1938

Macrolibnetis Pic, 1938: 280
type species: *Macrolibnetis depressus* Pic 1938
depressus Pic, 1938: 281 (*Macrolibnetis*). Malay Peninsula.

Platerodrilus Pic, 1921

Platerodrilus Pic, 1921: 13
type species: *Platerodrilus sinuatus* Pic, 1921
= *Duliticola* Mjøberg, 1925: 133
type species: *Duliticola paradoxa* Mjøberg, 1925
angustatus Pic, 1921: 14. Sumatra.
apicalis Pic, 1936: 56. N Kalimantan.
atricolor Pic, 1938: 381. Malay Peninsula.
atronotatus Pic, 1943: 7. Malay Peninsula.
corporaali Pic, 1921: 14. Sumatra.
curtus Pic, 1931: 97. The Philippines: Mindanao.
dilataticornis Pic, 1924: 1. Sumatra.
grootaerti **sp.n.** Thailand, Cambodia.
hoiseni (Wong, 1996): 175 (*Duliticola*). Malay Peninsula.
holynskae **sp.n.** Vietnam.
inapicalis Pic, 1937: 144. Sumatra.
indicus Wittmer, 1966: 229. Nepal, NE India.
korinchianus korinchianus (Blair, 1928): 181 (*Duliticola*). Sumatra.
korinchianus robinsoni (Blair, 1928): 182 (*Duliticola*). Sumatra.
major Pic, 1921: 14. Sumatra.
paradoxus (Mjøberg, 1925): 134 (*Duliticola*). N Kalimantan.
piceocollis Pic, 1943: 12. India.
reductus Pic, 1937: 144. Java.
rotundicollis Wittmer, 1938: 301. Java.
rufus Pic, 1924: 2. Java.
sinuatus sinuatus Pic, 1921: 13. Malay Peninsula.
sinuatus latebasalis Pic, 1939: 373. Malay Peninsula (Tioman).
strbai **sp.n.** Kalimantan.
svetae **sp.n.** Kalimantan.
testaceicollis Pic, 1921: 14. Sumatra.

Platerodriloplesius Wittmer, 1941

Platerodriloplesius Wittmer, 1941: 196
type species: *Platerodriloplesius bicolor* Wittmer, 1941
bicolor Wittmer, 1941: 196. The Philippines: Mindoro.
borneensis Wittmer, 1966: 230. Kalimantan.

Platrilus Kazantsev **gen.n.**

type species: *Platerodrilus hirtus* Wittmer, 1938
crassicornis (Pic, 1923: 73) (*Platerodrilus*). Sumatra, Java.
hirtus (Wittmer, 1938: 36) (*Platerodrilus*). Java.

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